tore Patti, and a mercemary brother-in law, Mr. Maurice Strakouch, who took all the profits of her professional in-bors to themselves. They made engagements for her, will she mill she. In one year they pocketed a sam of tweaty four thousant pounds—ye voice-east shink of that—and rendered her no portion of it, and no account of how and where it had gone. Her unnatural sire had, for an anomity to be paid him out of her earnings by strakouch, handed her over to that greedy German. Under this agreement Strakouch made dangerments for her at Brusseis, Shent, Livge, Luvain, Amsierdam, the Hague. Utrecht, Paris, Vieuns, London and other towns in England, and on the 4th of May last brought her to England to sing at the Overn Garden Opera House for a large sum of money, which she was not to aloy. Strakouch received all her money, jealously guarded her and her maid to and from the theatre, treated her in all respects as if she were a valuable projecty—which no doubt she is—an enchantrees, who only opensher lips to droop pearle—a delicate song-bird, whose trills and cadences turn into gold as she utters them.

But, worse than all thus, Salvatore and Maurice, not centent with impoverishing her pocket, sought to trills with the gente inmate of her beom. For—and the sheared, but believed with a peant who saw no objection to his union with a cantatrice who could earn twenty-four thousand a year. Signor Patti hisself was similarly minded in the month of March, 1862, and the young couple were betrothed. But the demon of awarice set to work to overthrow the attachment, and, as a preliminary slep, established a blocked agalest the introduction of visitors and letters. The lovers were prohibited from meeting as rigorously as the lovers in an opera; but, unlike them, were not successful in befiling their jealous guardians. For many months, said Marcen isselle, by her "next friend," the defendante, Maurice and Salvatore, had acted towards her with breaty and oppression; and they were acting so up to the alling of the hill, "in conseq

Strakouch, "both of whom have always treated me with the most affectionate kindness," and that she is perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements they see fit to make for her. But she not only fit go her "next friend" overheard; she stake at the heart of Henri de Lossy, Baron de Vilic. "Every one who knows me," writes that gentlemen to the Oadty Tel-graph, "will pity Miss Patti, when the Goddy Tel-graph, and we should be glad to think that indeed she is treated as such a charming little Patti should be treated. But forty affidavits, even if the were to sing them to us, couldn't make us believe the any same English, Irish, or Scotch gentleman would go before the Court of Chancery with such a monstrous fabrication as she imputes to Mr. Macdonaid. Out benof What could be gain by it? What imaginable interest could be have in making an ass of himself, befooling the Oourt of Chancery, and running the risk of being sent to prison for contempt? No, no, Adelina Maria Johanna Chorinda Patti, we can't credit it. Think of the letters of which Mr. Macdonaid's solicitors speak, wherein your even ittle hand traced the narrative of your wrongs from that "dear father" and estimable brother-in-law Woom you now so plously bolster up. Think of heart, for he, too, bears witness against you. "The affection," he writes, "at one time was sincere; but Stracech and E. Patti, who had a monstery interest at stake, were determined it should not lest." Was it they who ut to your bend that his intentions were not honorable. Herr whet he says of you in his lotter to the Telegraph.—

in the House of Commons, on the 18th of June, Mr. W.

S. Pourran gave notice that he should move an amendment to Mr. Heunessy's projected motion with respect to Peiand, which would make the resolution as follows—"That this House thank a her Majesty for communicating

natives.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th, Lord Straiford de ledeliffe called attention to the murderous state of affairs a Poland, and expressed his doubts of diplomacy being the te secondlish a satisfactory soution.

Earl Russel said in a short time he would be able to by writer papers on the table. On the 17th England, France and Austria sont their new diplomatic notes to St. Petersburg.

merica. art of Malmesbury called attention to the rupture

The earl of Malmesbury called attention to the rupture with Brazil, and thought it more serious than generally supposed. He found fault with the proceedings of government in the matter.

Earl Russell defended his course, and stated that the only orincists on which government had acted was, that is was the duty of a foreign government to protect the vassels of another state within their jurisdiction.

Lord Cam, some argued that the proceedings of the government had been unjustifiable.

The proceedings in the House of Commons on the 19th were unimportant.

The King of Sweden had anided his congratulations upon the fall of Pushia to those of the various other sovereigns already reported.

The rumor that M. Sartiges, the French Ambassador at Surin, and M. de Talley rand, Ambassador at Furissels, are

Council of the Empire was opened on the 18th.

sheed its first session under the blessings of perce, which the government will endeaver to maintain undisturbed. Thanks to the liberal incitations of the empire, its material and intelectual life is everywhere being rapidly developed as diss influence and mountain as a great Power continually becoming more and more autofactory. The credit or the rate and the public currency have meet decidedly improved. It has been unaccessary to anyly for any extraordinary credit during the current year. The budget which will be submitted has been prepared with a rise to the greatest possible concery. The speech concludes by numerating the various messures of local reforms which are to be brought forward.

Deamark. puts somitanwid-neterizin quartics.

In the Federal lives, at Frankfort, the special committees
on the affairs of Noise in brought in their report, propose

less that the Daniel government about he requested to

withdraw its ordinance of the 36th of harch. The Danish represent tive of the Diet handed in a protest against the F port of the committee. The roposal will be sufficient to the vote of the bots upon the 7th of July. It is asserted that the British government will be prepred to act with energy in case German troops march into Holstein, and France will act with Great Britain. A strong naval demonstration at the mouth of the Eibe is speken of.

Calcutta letters of May 15, and Bombay, May 24, have

Calcutta letters of May 15, and Bombay, May 24, have arrived.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India had sent out telegraphic orders to the government of Bombay to fortify Bombay harbor without delay, and put it in a complete state of defence.

The experiment made with Peruvian cotton seed at coimbato e.jn November hast, has proved a failure.

The plants appeared for a time healthy and promising; but were entirely destroyed by worms.

The cotton crop was journing into the market at Bombay, but it will be impossible to bring in what is now in transit before the rains.

The prizes offered gby the Hombay government for cotton have been without any effect, and the government now states that the realization on good prices on the spotancer.

Official Journaliam in France.

Scene in the oppice of the constitutionnel. [Paris (June 17) correspondence of London Post.]
A disgraceful scene took place the day before ye-terday at the office of the Constitutionnel. The paper in question is, it is requisite to remind you, the property of M. Mires, though the government enjoy the privilege of appointing the editor. Some two months ago the government wished to appoint M. Auguste Chevaler as manager, and M. Mires having quarralied on peciniary matters with the them manager, Viscount d'Aucheld, duly gave permusion for the installation of M. Auguste Chevaler. Since then the Viscount and M. Mires made it no, and the natter gave notice to M. Chevalier that he had determined to replace M. d'Acheld at the head of this property. In pursuance of this notice they (M. dires and Viscount d'Aucheld yesterday proceeded to the office of the paper, but M. Chevalier refused to allow binned to be turned out alleging that he had nothing to do with M. Mires, whose claims and authority he did not recognize. It is hard for a man to be thus brow beats on his own premises, and M. Mires lost his temper, on which a violent scene ensend, and, the police being called in, M. Mires and the Viscount were turned out into the street, with battered hats and lacerated coats. This is a practical illustration of the delights of owning a semi-dicial paper under a paternal government. M. Mires purchased the Constitutionnel some eight or nice years ago for something like £40.000, in the vair hope of its securing for him the suppost of the government.

The Drama in London.

on his years ago for something like £40,000, in the vair hope of its securing for him the support of the government.

The Drama in London.

A WEARIED SHAKSPERIAN.

Rolls' Court, Loudon, June 19, 1863.

Before the Master of the Rolls.

Rechter w. Montgomery.—In this case Mr. Fechter, the tragedian, in his character as lesse of the Lycoum the stre, applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Mr. Weilter Montgomery, from appearing in any dramatic performance in London without Mr. Fechter's consent. Mr. Montgomery, it would seem, has a cquired considerable reputation in the provinces as a performer of Shakspereian characters, and being arxious to try his fortune on the London stage, on the strength of the Shakspere's plays as yet being performances at the Lycoum theatrs. The continuous success, however, of the play called "The Duke's Motto" has precluded any of Shakspere's plays as yet being performed at the Lycoum dwring the present shador, and Mr. Montgomery though in receipt of the shary agreed for, had become wearled of having nothing to do in his profession, more especially as no limit could be named or the performance of "The Duke's Motto." Mr. Fechter, it would seem, had be on willing to permit Mr. Montgomery to perform at other theatres, subject to certain conditions, which were not approved, the result being that Mr. Montgomer bad accepted a new engagement with Mr. Vining, of the Princess's theatre, and hence the present application.

Mr. Selven, Mr. Ragallay, Mr. T. H. Terrell. Mr Graham lisatings and Mr. trookbunk appeared in the case.

His Honor said this was not a case for the interference of the Court by interlocutory injunction. The clear meaning of the contract between Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Fechter was that the former wished to appear before a Loud in adulence at one of our leading theatres, and the list of the Court of interlocutory injunction. The clear meaning of the contract between Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Fechter was that the Mr. Vining of the Princess's the art of the court of the fir

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Markets.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[From the M nobester Guardian (Gity Article), June 20.]

All the stock markets have been flat and imagive today (19), but the tone was a fittle better at the close that
at the commencement. The favorable character of the
bank return second to exercise but slight influence in the
face of the duil accounts daily received from the Paris
flourse. Consels during the day eave rounained at 92 to
921, for money, and 9215 for the 9th of July.

The discount market to day has again been entirely
free from pressure, and the appliet them at the bank have
been limited. Under those dirementances it may now be
expected that the interval up to the way ment of the dividends will pass without any hosenvenience.

expected that the interval up to the payment of the divi-dends will pass without any bessivenience.

In the stock Exchange to day there has been an in-oreused upply of money, and advances on government securities are freely othered at 3 per cent.

The firelyn exchanges the afternoon were firm, No gold was telen to the family to-day. Some large amounts from Australia and New Zenland are overdoor, and the receipts of silver from Mexico may henceforth be expected to increas?

PARIS BOURSE.
Rentes opened 68 france, 45 centimes

Rentse opened 68 frames, 45 centimes

MESSES. RICHARDSON, SPINICE AND COMPANT'S CIRCULAR.

LYENCOL, June 19, 1863.

BREATSTOYN.—Gwing to the observed, June 19, 1863.

BREATSTOYN.—Gwing to the observed the depression of his week. At Tooday's market there was a fair demand for the Continent, the wheat trade recovered the depression of his week. At Tooday's market there was a fair demand for wheat flour quiet, and indian corn steady. To day the market has readeed not definess, and our quotations for wheat and four are about in name as ast circular. Indian corn has defined to 27s. 6d a 2ss. for mixed, and gives generally have been depressed expecially since the nesses of the peace meeting. To day there has been raiber a better tone, but her Friday's quotations are barely supported. The modalisms are—Midding triesms. 21°4. Mobile, 21'4. updants, 22°4.

Provisions, 21°4. Mobile, 21'4. updants, 22°4.

Provisions, chieft—Fery few sales have been made without canage in price. Pork neclected, lace arrivals being quite unsaleable. Peace in her consumptive demand, and with some processes for expert; prices of prime quality are stoody, but recent receives end at very regular rates. Hands 64 Lower, and southern in botter request at a further realisation of 6d per and Lard—A considerable business has been done at 30s. a 37s. ed. on the spot, and 3ss. 6d for inture definery.

Miscentaryons—Fullow in better demand, without improvement to prion; listohers' association, 42s. a 42s. 6d. Queroilizen back states) at 3s. a 8c. ad. for Philadophia, and 6s. 3d. a 6c. 0d. for Bulmore. Seedes—About 760 begand convened soid at 30s. a 17s. per cast. to change in timothy. Fetrologue—The demand has not been active and the difficulty in getting storage causes some concession in price exally reflitted has been soud at 1s. 104, at 105 center contents.

with subjects at £15 los , spirits of persolerum neglected.

TRANK AT MANCHETTER.

Business is manimute, but nevertheless producers are on the whole very firm in their quotations.

LONDON, Sonday Morating, June 21.

Consols after official hours yesterday closed at \$234 a %. Egypt Trading Company 1%, a 2.

THE LATKET MARKETS.

LIVERFOOL, June 19, 1885.

Cotton—The sales of the west focs up 43,960 bales, including 5,000 do to speculature and 13,500 do, to exporters. The market opened steady but clessed dull. The sales to day (Friday) were 5,000 bales, including 1,500 do, to speculators and experiers, the market obesing fast and unchanged at the following quotations—

Peir Middling.

Ordans

24

Forble 23% 21

Upsaids

imerican.
Breadstuffs.—The breadstuffs market is jractive, with a
ownward tendency. Corn measur.
Provisions.—The provision market is quiet and steady. Livercol., June 20, 1863.

Cotton.—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull and unchanged.

Broadstuffs.—The market is flat, but more steady.

Provisions.—The market is dull.

Livercool., June 26—Evening.

The markets are all dull, awaiting the publication of the news by the Asia.

Stock in port 360,000 bales, including 51,000 bales of

Consols closed at 92 a 92 for money.
American Stocks.—Illinois Central shares, 29 a 28 discount; Eric shares, 59 a 60.

Londox, June 21, 1868.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 92% a 22% for money.

The rentes opened to-day at 68'. 45c.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The City of Mexico Evacuated by the Mexicans.

The Church Party Offer Their Allegiance to Napoleon.

The French Army to Occupy the Capital.

Newspapers Established Favoring the French Policy.

The Democratic Blement and Popular Sovereignty to Be Extirpated.

Confiscation of Property by General Forey,

ke.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1868. Advices from the city of Mexico from the 30th of May to the 6th of June are received. The news is of the highest

evacuate the city of Mexico, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made out side of the walls.

On the 31st of May the government moved to San Luis de Potosi, taking all the movable firearms and munitions of war along.

They also took with them two millions of dollars from the Treasury.

The force that garrisoned the city of Mexico, said to number over twenty thousand men, was withdrawn to the Cuernavaca plaza and to intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerilla warfare. On the 1st of June a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the church party were present. They sent a commission to Gen. Forey to offer then allegiance to the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

On the 5th the French division under General Bazan occupied the main entrance to the city, and afforded the church party protection against the excited populace.

The whole French army was expected to occupy th capital on the 8th of June.

city of Mexico setties with absolute certainty that it is necessary to extirpate by the root the democratic element. and no longer need there be even a dream of popular sovereignty.

General Forey had issued a decree confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms gainst the French.

This news is derived from letters received here from

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

high Mexican officials

tion.

That slavery or involuntary servitude, ex

be free.

So. 4. All vlaves removed by consent of their owners to any seconded State after the point go by such State of an act or ordinance of seconder, and thereafter brought into the State by their owners, shall thereafter brought not the state by their owners, shall thereupon be free. Sec. 5. The second Assembly shad have no power to their owners.

Sec. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slave in the State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Governor Camble assounced the withdrawal of his re

atgustion. He will, therefore, continue to serve as governor until the election of his successor on the 18th of August, 1864. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Rebel Privaterys.

Doings OF THE FIRATE ALABAMA DESTRUCTION
THE SHIP OLLDESSLEEVE AND BONDING OF
BARK SUSTINA, ETC. The bark Sustina, Capt. Miller, which arrived here yeterday from Rio Janeiro, reports that on the 25th of May, in lat. 12 south, long, 35 30, she was overhauled by the rebel privateer Alabama, but released on a bond of \$7,000 on condition of taking on board the officers and crewnincteen in all-of thip Gildersleeve, of New York, Papt. McCollom, which verses was captured and destroyed. She was from Sunderland, England, for talcutta, loaded with

The Discipline of the New York Seventh Regiment.

Baltimone, July 1, 1869 Seventh regiment is marked by such discrimination and its character. The regimental bulletin board at Fort Face

REWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Accounts from Vicksburg to the 25th Ultimo.

Vigorous Prosecution of the Siege.

Ceneral Johnston's Army Not Over Thirty-Five Thousand.

Seventy Thousand Alabamians Called Out to Defend the State.

Efforts of the Rebels to Blockade the Mississippi,

Memrus, Tenn. Jone 28, 1863. Official advices from General Grant's army to noon on the 20th say that everything was working favorably, and the slege was being pushed vigorously.

Three hundred of the Fourth lows cavalry, on a scout near Bridgeport, Miss., had a fight with five hundred

rebel cavalry. Our forces lest about fifty killed, wound ed and missing, and one howitzer. General Sherman advanced on the 22d to meet John-ston, but could not find him or any considerable number

muster over 35 000 men all told. At last accounts most

The rebels are making desperate efforts to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi below Memphis. They have a battery of six guns at Catash Point, opposite Greenville. Marmaduke is also using all his efforts to blockade the run. These matters are receiving the prompt atten

Scouts from Central Mississippi and Alabama report that the feeling in regard to Vicksburg is very despond-ent, and reports of the repulse of Grant's army were frenently circulated to cheer the people up.

Jackson papers say that Grant lost ten thousand men

alt on the 20th, and that Johnston was gaining advantages on Grant's rear.

the State militia in Central Mississippi, but with very oor success. The people begin to believe that the federa orces will soon occupy the entire State. Jeff. Davis has called upon Alabama for 70,000 addition

al troops to defend the State from invasion, and the Ala bama papers are discussing the advantages of Tombigbe river for a line of defensive works. Gen. Roddy, in front of Corinth, has been reinforced by two brigades, rnd Thrail's artillery, from Alabama, we

sent up to check our raiders.

Mr. De B. Randolph Keim's Letter. BRADQUARTERS, SEVENTRENTE ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSER, WALRUT HILLS, Miss., June 23, 1868.

THE SIEGE-THE TRENCHES-OUR POSITION. The progress of the siege is unabated, though not a perceptible as some would wish. Our approaches exten within thirty feet of the everny's main work, and the sappers are busily engaged nightly in pushing our works now stands closer to the enemy's lines than any other corps of the army. General Sherman stands next in proximity to the enemy'sfpositions. McClernand's, now ord's (thirteenth) corps, occupies about its old po

has advanced from Warrenton, and now rests on th river, to the left of liovey. This command has been on this side of the river but a few days, and consequently ever, are well up, considering the exposure of their po fortifications, and still pushing ahead. fortifications, and still pushing ahead. The name of General Herron's command is the "Left Division." and acts independently of corps. It may be well also to add that the troops of this division are in excellent health and eager to advance and locate themselves as close as possible to the enemy. There seems to be a very commendable spirit of rivalry at work among the troops to the effect of kee,ing the entire army in an excellent state of mind Every command feers determined to be the first in the

More firing than usual has been delivered from the ene my's batteries to day and yesterday. Since the beginning of the seige our adversary has been remarkably quiet. To what purpose is explained by the appearance of a new series of ditches and earthworks thrown up night before

untends eto a force of any considerable size, and impracticable to articlery. Heir new has its about a buff mill in the rear of the old once, and particle of the main features of the works we are now bearing. To this has the enemy has withdrawn all his a tillery.

Some or mile iss.

The robel artillery free yesterday, though not intention ally so, was remarkably troubles mis to us, yet without many to any of the teops, but great damage to tents, sheds and as forth, reverse shells lodged and expressed aroung the tents of Gru. Legible headcourters, and a number among his stables. Strange to say there was no oce burt.

one of the ship guns meanted in the works, and com-monded by Licutement Cabigees, was last evening parily mended by Lieutenaut Cabigren, was last evening partly dismounted, but this morning resentent operations as usual. Last evening was sent in degring at the trench-es, with a view to their evenion. A wight difficulty oc-corred between the workers and the enemy, and ended in quelting the curiosity of the rebeat to look over the para et.

in qualities the currently of the rebust to look over the para et.

Feveral weeks will probably be consumed before a crisis may be looked for.

This is thus or risk army
is better than it has been for some time; there is but in the sickness new among the trans very effort is being made by the various and ar commissions to some the result of the result of the consumers of the result of the consumers of the result of the consumers of the consumer the sanitary condition of the toops

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

News from the Inside of Vicksburg.

Forty describes from the rebelariny to Vickburg arrived by boat at 8t 1700s on the 20th uit. Among the number was thomas cloney, who says that he was compelled by circumstances to join the rebelar on early in the will, served out one term, and was making his way North, when he was arrested and conscripted for a second to m. Thus he get into Vicksburg. He says the crisis are reduced to half rations, which consult of press made of contacts industry that he was the crisis are reduced to half rations, which consult of press made of contacts industry with Northstrap waster. Beactings are reduced to half rations, which consults of the entire of daily countrience, through lakerity is non-bonne exceedingly difficult to get away a number has the component of the attempt. Almost delay some one is injecting by the attempt. Almost delay some one is injecting to describe the second from the other contacts. It is an of epinion that Vicksburg can bridge as the contact of the

Relief Accounts of Affairs on the Mississteps.

(From the Mobile Pagerer, June 17 - Editorial.)
We have, at last direct and notice intellige of from
heyond the Missisprit, which clears up all doubte,
my the aid runner which have been vesting to for some

e gather our information from an Hibritizent gentle of count the bond quarters of teneral harby months, as official relations with that army, and who proceed historically from an Nather out Frings, I made on any facts we leak and in the following that the fact of the following the falls of the following the falls of the falls of the falls of the following the falls of the fall of the fall of the falls of the fall of the falls of the fall of rai fill to day occataned the following notice—
Private W. L. Ridder, of Company A, haring we inted his plengs to relaim on the capration of his forwards is hereby statementally dismissed from factors and a sile situation at Visacion, and a discontinuous company during their present term of service.

Telegraph Line in the Pranconia Mountains.

Provide Horse, Franconia, S. H., July 1, 1863.

The American Integraph Company have completed their line to the Franconia Mountains, and a selegraph office opened in the Crawford House, within a telegraph office opened in the Crawford House, within a few days.

Visitors at the Franconia and White Mountains, and a telegraph office opened in the Crawford House, within a few days.

Visitors at the Franconia and White mountains have fair very much the want of a telegraph line, and o mader themselves under object tons to the American Telegraph Company for opening closes in the Protice and Grawford Research Process army, was not the march fair very much the want of a telegraph line, and o mader themselves under object tons to the American Telegraph Company for opening closes in the Protice and Grawford Research Process army, was not the march fair very much the want of a telegraph line, and o mader themselves under object tons to the American Telegraph Company for opening closes in the Protice and Grawford Research Process army, was not the march fair very much the want of a telegraph line, and o mader themselves under object tons to the American Telegraph Company for opening closes in the Protice and Grawford Research Process army was not the march fair very much the want of a telegraph line, and o mader the march control of the success of these opening very research to posteriors in the Ministerior transfer army and the march of the march and the march and the march and the march and the process and the march a

has been appointed Collecter of internal Sevence for the Third district of Virginia.

river had sunk so low that the attacking parties could not be reacted by the enemy's gunboats.

The garrisons of Fort Hudson and Vicksburg are both well provided and in fine spirits, each uneasy about the fate of the other, but entirely confident in their own situation. They have abundant supplies. News has been received from Vicksburg up to Saturday night. Grant's army is undoubtedly softening for want of water, and softening more from being obtand to drink the water of the Big black, which is Very husbolesome. As our informant says, General Johnston is in observed to move for the action of the waters. He is in regular communication with the west of the Bisseshpint, and all are working to a c minon end—the starvation of the enemy the raising of the sleep, and the capture of as many as possible when he begins to move off.

Louisians has been abandoned by the enemy, and there are no Yankee troups except about from douville. General Monton, with sevent thousand, is at Franklin. St. Mary's Farish. In their retreat the Yankee carried of miles and destrayed many wagons. But most of the negroes have been recaptured, and are being sent back to their owners.

The Ref river is free of Yankee vessels. Communication between the cost and west banks of the Mississippi a Natchez and many other places was constant and uninterrupied. The enemy's gunboats are poweriess to prevent it. Ten thousand head of cattle were on thir way to this side, and have probably passed by this time.

The Crescent regiment and the Eighteenth Louisiana.

time.
The Crescent regiment and the Fighteenth Louisiana, bith of which were regimerly stationed near Mobile, are at tayou Lamouri, existen miles below Alexandria Gen. Magnuder has his eyes fixed on Vicksburg, and is co-operating with his fellow soldlers nearer the scene of activa.

of actival.

The foregoing facts may be relied upon for their general accura y, and they put a new face on the great campetign in the valley. Pemberton and Gardner, shut up in their strongholds, with plenty to eat and drink, and ample powder and buil for the entertainment of the enemy, dely and laugh at the hosts who are soowling and digwing outside of their works. While Grant size down quietly—that is, as quietly as lig Black water and the sun and mesquitoes will permit—to starve out Pemberton. Kirby Smith, Price and Taylor are arranging little details to starve him out, and compel him to aband in his unhealtry locality.

starve him out, and compel him to aband at his unhealthy locality.

Once sgain our dimate comes to our aid. The rivers have fallen with unwented rapidity, and the ecemy's vessels, standed on sant banks, are beauty spots on the picturesque scenes of the great river. If Grant is lored to retire, many of the vessels of the Yankee fleet between Yicksburg and Port riodson must be lost. When scarcity, bud water, malaris and demoralization have done their work upon Grant's hosts, Johnston's opportunity will have arrived, and we have strong hopes that a combined attack between him and Pemberton will result in resing one of the "pulverizing" military operations of which we read so much in Northern papers.

We think the "stututi-n" greatly relieved, and we certainly breathe freer. We can now afford to wait with becoming patience.

A Casara ron Active Service,—The Secretary of War Fight Between Gregg's Forces

becoming jatience

A Charch for Active Service.—The Secretary of War has authorized me to enlist all the Indians east of the Misslesippi river into the service of the Confeverate States, as cours. In addition to the Indians. I will receive all white male citizens who are rood marksmen. To each member fifty dollars bounty, clothes, arms, camp equipage, &c., furnished. The weapons shall be Enfeld rifles. For further information, address me at Mobile, Alabama.

B. G. BI'ANN, Commanding Choetaw Porces.

TO Marisma.—Environment Orrice, Mostis, May 23, 1863.—Notice te hereby given that certain channels in and around Mobile Bap have been rendered unsaie for navigation to small craft as well as large. Persons interested should call on Mr. Geo, Aite, or at this office.

D. LEADBETTER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

PERCETS AND REMORE CURRENT AT THE CAPITAL. There has been an absolute dearth of miscellaneous or even military news in Washington to-day. It is the calm succeeding the storm of excitement which recently swept

ling one is that during an assault by General Grant's forces upon Vicksburg, with the expectation of carrying the works and completing the long delayed victory, they were attacked in the rear by the rebel General Johnston and terribly cut up, forcing them to abandon the siege.

The date of this report was not given, but up to the
very latest possible dates from Vicksburg, by way of

Memphis, it is evident that no such occurrence had taken place. It is true that official despatches had been re-occurred only up to the morning of the 23d of June, but the government agent at Memphis has telegraphed within the last twenty-four hours that he had boarded the last boat arriving from Vicksburg, and that there was no change in the condition of effairs there worthy of note. The reported disaster is unquestionably a canard, and probably a piece of rebei gascounde.

Another rumor has produced the intensest satisfaction

among all classes of people here, and it is a pity that their enjoyment should be marred by its denial. It is to the effect that General McClellan has been placed in commune of the militia in Pennsylvania, and is advancing to attack the rebel marauders. Of course, when his army shall be joined with that of General Meado, he, being the ranking officer, will assume command. This calculation ha civic circles of Washington; but, unfortunately, it is groundless. Sage military critics, who care more for the country than for politics, observed that such an indirect way of placing Gen. McClellan at the head of the Army of the Potomac would rob the government of nearly all the benefit of his restoration, for if he were to be made General in Chief, and were to call upon the midders who have gone out of service to rally to the support of the government, there would not be a man of them able to for the thousands of recruits for the army

THE HANK OF THE MAJOR GENERALS SETTLED. The question of rank between the Major Generals of the ot preceden e:-

Major General McClellan, appointed May 14, 1861, to Major General Fremont, appointed July 1, to rank free

Major General Banks, appointed June 5, to take rank Major General Dix, appointed Jone 14, to take rank

from May 16, 1861. Major General Sutier, appointed May 16, to take rank from M y 16, 1861 The decision is open two arounds ---

Fig. That an appointment may be astedated by the "resident, as in General Frement's case, and, Second—That the order in which the names stood in the lot, when the appointments were sent into the Senate, determines the rank between Generals Hanks, Dix and Butler, without repard to the actual date of an

THE THREATENED ADVANCE UPON BICHMORD. If there is any idea on the part of our mulitary authorities to attempt the capture of Richmond I trust that it will be abandoned. It has been ascertained that the rebel capital has been strong y garrie and by a force eq all to that which could be spaced to be brought against it. The gurrison has been drawn either from forces taken from Bragg's army to Tennessee, or from conscripts onder the recent draft instituted by the autograt of rebeldom.

You will see, therefore, that if each a project as an at tack upon likehmond were really entertained by the War Department it would have bet indifferent charge of sucemittering Lee's army to Maryland and Pennsylvania this object all the energies of the government should now

be bent. VOLUNTEERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CAPITAL. Hon. Green Adams, Auditor of the Treasury for the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and his Coles Clark, Mr. Sade partments, called upon the President to-day to tender the services of the gentlemen employed in those bureaus for military purposes if needed. The President was in that the bremess of the departments of the government He was grarified to know that the great man of the for the delence of the city and the government. APPAIRS ON THE PRESIDENCE.
It is reported here that so great was the surprise of the

elous at the White House, on the pennsuls, under command of General W. H. Lie, by the approach of the force General Siz, that they fatled to destroy the railroad bridge across the Parnonkey river at that point. General Keyes had the advance of the whole feron. MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SUTLES AND PARILY.

Major General Betler, accompanied by Mrs. Butler, Miss Hotler, and Captum Paffer, of his staff, will jears here to morrow morning for New York.

The amount distribution of prime at the Anademy of the Visitation, at Georgeown, occurred this attornoon. Frominent among the graduates was kine Pinoche But-ier, the only daughter of General Hotier, who took eight stitution, a guiden cross-awarded to only three

PATHAUTER LAWRENCE GONE TO NEW ORLEADS. Major E. Lawrince, Paymenter Daited States Army, sailed upon the steamer Tonamanda, from Philadelphia, to New Orleans, where he has recently been detailed for N. D. Keneaster, of Martinellurg, Va., having been driven from his no me and family for his Dabon institutionals, THE INVASION.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Visit Inside of the Rebel Lines.

York, Pa., Occupied by General Meade's Forces.

Another Skirmish Near Mechanicsburg.

Heavy Firing in the Neighborbood of Gettysburg.

Philadelphia Common Council and Gen. McClellan.

The Rebels Driven from Westminster to Hanover, Pa., a Dis-

tance of Bighteen Miles.

and Stuart's Rebels.

Generals Kilpatrick and Castar Drive Stuart Out of Hanover.

VERY LATEST. THE de.

SKIRMISHING PRECEDING A BATTLE

HRADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } I am just in from the front, and send by a mee o Frederick a brief despatch of the occurrences of yes tordey and to-day. The robal force which made the raid on the Baltimore and Objo Rattroad constitled of Banarte whole ferce, with eight pieces of artillery.

On Monday night they arrived at Westen terrupted the Western Maryland Rasiroad. They three out strong pickets, and shot two citizens who attempted to escape and give us information. Early this morning General Gregg attacked Stuart and

drove him all the way from Westminster to Hanever, Ponnsylvania, a distance of eighteen miles. During the forenoon Generals Klipatrick and Casta drove Stuart out of Hanover, after a splendid fight, and they are still pursuing him, part of his force going to

wards Gettysburg and part towards York. During the day General Buford drove a regiment of rebel infantry out of Gettysburg, who also settred to a northeasterly direction.

You may expect to hear of brilliant news The whole army is in splendid spirits.

The rebels are reported to have burned Cachteen Pa , yesterday. It is between Gettysburg and Chase bersburg.

HEAVY FIRING AT GETTYBRURG.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 1, 1866. Signal rockets were seen and firing was beard last night at Columbia in the direction of Gettysburg, and continued till three o'clock this morning at times. The cannonading was rapid and heavy. The national troops occupy York

SKIRMISH NEAR MECHANICSBURG.

Hannageno, June 50, 1863.

A skirmish took place at six o'cook this a'termon near Mechanicaburg, between our advance and some robel cavairy, who had two process of artifiery. We had four game. The firing was sent up quite briskly for some

wounded. The new troops b haved well. The Governor to night received a despatch from Gene time is about expiring having received the consent of the Penns; Ivania so long as there is an armed rebet the side of the Potomac -vir the One Hundred and Fifty eighth, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Seventy. first and One Hundred and Seventy 5 th regiments from ennsylvania, and the Eighth, Forty sixth and FRIT free

Fresh troops are pouring in to night by thousands.

Everything is quiet. MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Hannescau, Pa., July 1, 1862. Everything is quiet. There is no news from any quarter this moraine Governor Curtio leaves at one o'clock for Phinde'phia. He will stop at the Continental Hotel, and return here at ten o'clock. Governor Curtin degree ho see the citizens they may know and appreciate the danger which they have men so loth to believe, that they may not relies their effects until the danger is over.

SPECIAL ORDER RELATIVE TO STREET SOLDIERS.

Hannanden, July 1, 1868
The following is to the point and speaks for itself. It is designed to get rid of mon who are merely atreet soldiers, or the semblance of a mildler

ACTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL.

PRILADELPHIA, June 50, 1868. Aresolution calling on President Lincoln to renter ed last evening.

It is also declared that the resolution passed the branch, although it is said no quorum voted, all the reno members retiring from the ball. There was no publicus toetabers retiring from the han, some declared finally call of the roll, and the resolution was declared finally

VISIT INSIDE THE REBEL LINES. Lee's Whele Porce Not Over Pirty Thom

chembersharg and the Cumberland In company with another gentleman, I left the city last Friday morning for Gettysburg, with a view to pooce

tain, by my lows cheervation, the street of the ratel inthe probable point of their first grand attack. In the my movements I have the good fortune to be often to state that I was succeeded beyond over my expectations, and as I (set that a sketch of my wenderings and observations) west prove highly interesting to your readers, I pro-

You start from Harrisburg in a carriage and proceed of towards Gentraburg by way of Manover junction